

BUILDING GREAT ENGINES

Monster in Iron and Steel the Atlas Works Are Building for the Fair.

Furnishing Power for the Cerevaline Mills—Trying to Form a Trust—Big Business in Crocker—Industrial Notes.

The Atlas engine-works are building a monster engine to run the big dynamo at the world's fair, the largest dynamo ever constructed. The engine will be a double compound tandem engine and 1,600 horse-power, requiring a 1,200-horse-power engine to run the dynamo. The fly-wheel of this double engine will weigh 40,000 pounds. In every part the engine will be highly finished, and a number of improvements which the mechanical engineer of the works has been laboring on for years will be introduced, having already been successfully tested on an engine of less capacity in the company's own works. The Atlas Company has received numerous letters inquiring about the new features to be shown in these two powerful engines, and a good deal of interest is shown by outside builders of engines in the success of this build of engine. This company will also exhibit at the world's fair an engine of 150 horse-power, highly finished and very perfect in its performance. The work on all is well advanced, and the company expect to have them in position at the world's fair by the 10th of March. The cerevaline-mills will soon have one of the most powerful and perfect engines in service at their works in the state. It will be 750 horse-power, and of the tandem compound type of engine. The main cylinder is 24 inches in diameter by 30 inches in length, the second cylinder 14 inches in diameter by 14 inches in length. The engine will rest on a bed of iron and will weigh 15,000 pounds. The fly-wheel weighs 30,000 pounds, and the cost of the engine when in position will be \$10,000. Some novel features have been introduced by the Atlas engine-works in its construction. The cylinders, the port-holes, and every piece where there is any wear, are bushed, so that at any time the bushing can be taken out and a new one put in without in any way injuring the cylinder. The other part, at the bottom of the main journal is an oil-cellar, in which floats a round piece of wood, and as the shaft revolves in the journal it is painted by this piece of wood with oil. There are many other new features in its construction which will make it an unusually perfect piece of machinery.

Will Rebuild Elevator B.

F. P. Rush & Co. state that they will rebuild the elevator, burned last week, as soon as the loss is adjusted with the insurance companies. Some twenty thousand bushels of grain were but little damaged by fire and water, and for the last four days a hundred or more teams have been hauling the grain away, purchasing it at reduced prices, corn and oats selling at 20 cents per bushel. It will be a big job to clean up the debris, but as soon as this is done the rebuilding will commence.

Trying to Form a Trust.

An effort is making among the manufacturers of governors for steam boilers to effect a combination. The manufacturer of the sensitive governor, whose works are here, is not disposed to join the combine, and is experiencing a lively time in his efforts to steer clear of it. The fact is that the works cannot manufacture the sensitive governor as fast as they are ordered, and there would be no object in binding the concern up in a trust.

Industrial Notes.

Blair & Baker have sold their livery stable on West Pearl street to Hamilton McCarty, of Nashville.

There were handled in 1892, at the storage-house of J. W. Jones & Co., for the wholesale grocers of Indianapolis, 108,315 barrels of sugar.

One of the largest houses in Cincinnati dealing in fancy groceries is looking for a building here suitable to establish a house of this character.

Dean Brothers shipped a car-load of their large steam pumps to the new distillery hearing completion at Pekin, Ill., which is outside of the trust.

The Lilly Varnish Company reports business excellent with it. This company has built up a good trade with railroads, furnishing shops with varnish for passenger coaches.

W. H. Armstrong & Co., manufacturers of surgical instruments, deformity apparatus, etc., have built up a fine trade on the Pacific coast, having already orders from there of late.

The railroad shops are running full-handed and full time. Not in many years have the several shops run through the winter so unintermittedly as this winter, and all are employing more men than ever before.

The coming of milder weather has enabled the contractors to get a large force of brick-layers and carpenters at work on the buildings of the electric light and power-house and good progress is now being made.

Laycock & Co., manufacturers of spring beds, etc., are making further improvements to the works, putting in an Olsen elevator and other improvements to handle work more expeditiously and with greater convenience.

The bicycle and cycle manufacturers here are looking for a big trade this season. All the concerns have sent out high-priced traveling men already doing good work. One manufacturer has eight traveling salesmen out.

The planing-mills and door, sash and blind manufacturers, most of them, start up this morning, stocking up for next season. The stocks of such articles having been lower at the close of the building year of 1892 than in either of the last ten years.

Indianapolis packing-houses have, since the beginning of the winter packing, Nov. 1, killed 164,000 hogs, against 258,000 during the corresponding period of 1891 and 1892. The last week, however, there has been a gain on the third week of January, 1892.

Mr. Herman Cohen, an old resident of Indianapolis, who for a number of years has been engaged in business in Texas, has returned to this city and located on South Alabama street, where he will do business under the name of Indiana Suspenders Company. This is the only factory of its kind in the state.

The terra-cotta used in the new Detroit station was made by the Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company. The company received a communication from the general engineer, James Appleby, highly commending their work for quality and artistic finish, and expressing his entire satisfaction.

Trade with the cabinet companies is unusually brisk for midwinter. The Indianapolis Cabinet Company is giving employment to over five hundred people. Last

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Baking Powder

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week the company received an order to furnish desks of their best standard for the government buildings of the republic of Colombia, and a large order from the republic of Guatemala.

Jackson Landers, one of the proprietors of the United States Encaustic Tile Company, reports trade dull with them—the dullness since the present company took control of the concern—and he is at his wife's end to account for it, unless people have gotten the idea that the tariff is to be reduced on tile and they can later purchase better at home.

The J. B. Alfree Manufacturing Company reports the prospects for the ensuing year as very encouraging. The firm is now preparing to ship machinery for flour-mills in Missouri, Kentucky, Texas and Illinois. The mill in the last-named State is to be located at Murphysboro, and its construction is being watched with considerable interest by millers, as it promises to revolutionize the present system in many ways.

D. M. Parry, president of the Parry Manufacturing Company, states that at no time since the works were started, eight years ago, has the company had so many orders in as now. The report of the works for the year 1892 shows that 1,382,681 pounds of steel axles were used, 4,080,500 pounds of iron and steel in other parts of the buggies and carriages they manufacture and nearly two million pounds of plates, bolts, clips, etc.

The manufacturers of pantaloons, overalls, hunting suits, sack coats and shirts are now very busy. R. G. Harsheim has three hundred girls at work, with two hundred or more sewing machines run by steam power, and is increasing the number of girls. A large per cent of the goods manufactured at this establishment go to points in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Iowa and Alabama and are purchased largely by miners.

Hetherington & Berner are now building some special machinery for their own use, better equipping their shops than they have ever been. Among the pieces of machinery they are building is a milling machine with a bed twenty-seven feet in length, on which iron columns of that length can be turned off at both ends at one time, and several other pieces of machinery of novel and improved design will be built while work is a little dull with them.

The Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company is working in full force, and has been awarded the entire contract for architectural terra cotta in the Rockefeller building, to be erected on Drexel boulevard, Chicago, costing upwards of \$200,000. There will be about fifteen car-loads in this order. Among the other important orders uncompleted are the city buildings, New Orleans, La., Macanley apartment building, Chicago, Ill., and the palatial residence of Mr. Frederick Kraus, Milwaukee.

INDIANA AT GETTYSBURG.

Reasons Why the Legislature Should Grant the Small Appropriation Asked For.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I see in your paper of Saturday that the House of Representatives voted against the bill to make an appropriation to pay Indiana's proper portion for grounds on which her monuments have been erected on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The members of the House surely do not understand the circumstances calling for this appropriation. In 1885 the Legislature made an appropriation to erect a tablet for each Indiana regiment that participated in that battle. Governor Gray appointed men from each regiment to look after the location and erection of these tablets, and the men appointed discharged their duties at their own expense. No battle-field in the world has been so thoroughly marked with monuments, tablets and markers. Every State that has Union soldiers buried there, except Indiana, has contributed towards paying for the grounds and laying them out and taking care of them. At the time the Indiana monuments were located the officers of the Battlefield Association were assured by the Indiana men that Indiana would, without delay, contribute her proper proportion to defray these expenses. It was thought by members of the association, and by persons who felt an interest in the matter, that Indiana had not contributed anything for the reason that the attention of the Legislature had never been called to it. Two years ago Governor Hovey called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, but nothing was done, and it was supposed that the reason was that no one felt sufficient interest in it to introduce a bill for that purpose.

The argument against it, as I gather it from your paper, is that if an appropriation is made for Gettysburg it may as well be made for every other battle-field. This might have been a fair argument against erecting the monuments, but now that they have been erected by the State it is hardly the proper thing for our State to refuse to pay just proportion for the grounds on which they have been erected.

Indiana in the attitude of erecting monuments to commemorate the memory of her dead in the battle-field, she allows New York, Pennsylvania and other States to pay for. I do not believe that any considerable number of tax-payers of Indiana will object to this appropriation if they understand it.

A former Legislature, whether rightly or not, decided that it was proper for the State to erect tablets field at battle-field in honor of the services of the Third Indiana Cavalry and the Seventh, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry. No one has ever objected to the distinguished gallantry of the Third Indiana Cavalry, and this grand regiment has established its glorious record on almost every mile from Ball's Bluff to Appomattox, as well as at Gettysburg.

On the first day of the battle the Nineteenth Indiana, with the Iron Brigade, of which it was a part, at the onset of the battle and at the forefront, won imperishable honor. On the second day of the battle the Indiana, among the world's rocks and dense woodland in advance of the "orthodoxy," stood up with Sickle's corps against largely superior numbers, until, after heavy loss, including its gallant colonel, it was with the corps was pressed back to the line of Cemetery Ridge.

On the evening of the same day the Seventh Indiana hurled back the exultant enemy as they charged up the hill, thus sustaining the famous character of this gallant regiment for repulsing charges. The Fourteenth Indiana was sent by General Hancock to aid General Howard at Cemetery hill. The enemy had driven back a part of Howard's infantry, and had captured a part of his artillery on Cemetery hill when this regiment, with Carroll's brigade, of which it was a part, in the darkness of approaching night and smoke of battle, charged with the bayonet over Cemetery hill and recaptured the important key to the federal line of battle.

On the third day, well towards the right of General Sigcuma's line, the Twenty-seventh Indiana repulsed a charge from the enemy, and in turn charged the entrenched line of the enemy, and with Geary's division, of which it was a part, made the famous charge that drove the enemy from the right of Culp's hill. Each one of these regiments was in more than fifty engagements, and none was known to falter in the discharge of any duty.

Four of them are included in the famous three hundred regiments that sustained the greatest losses in battle during the war. Other Indiana regiments on other fields have been no less gallant and possibly displayed greater gallantry—and whenever our State honors them with monuments, her citizens will very uniformly say that she should not require other States to pay for the grounds on which she erects these monuments. The survivors of the regiments feel that Indiana honored herself and her soldiers in causing these monuments to be erected and that she dishonors herself in refusing to pay anything for the grounds on which they stand, and this throwing the burden of payment for these grounds on other States.

Hereafter, when Indians visit this world famous battle-field and admire the grandeur with which most of the States have honored their soldiers who fought in the battle, they will feel some shame for their own beloved State when they remember that Indiana is indebted to the liberality and patriotism of other States for the grounds on which to mark the lines of her soldiers. E. H. C. CAVINS.

Bloomfield, Ind., Jan. 23.

Fits, opium, St. Vitus dance, drunkenness, spasmodic habit cured by Dr. Miller's Nerve, Free bottle. Bates House Pharmacy.

TESTIMONY OF THE EXPERTS

Evidence Intended to Prove the McDonald Will Signatures to Be Bogus.

Indications of "Patching" in the Senator's Name—Witness Daniels's Signature Declared to Be the Best Forgery of the Lot.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.]

When court adjourned in the McDonald will case, at Noblesville, last evening, the lawyers agreed, and Judge Stephenson announced, that the case would not be resumed until Tuesday morning. The attorneys had some business at Indianapolis that was demanding attention, and the Noblesville court had a few minor matters on hand which, though not of consuming importance, required immediate attention. The plaintiffs stated last evening that the introduction of their testimony would probably take three days yet. The defense expects to consume at least a week in putting their case before the court, and, with two days allotted to the attorneys for argument, it is estimated that the case will be submitted about a week from next Friday night.

Yesterday was given over entirely to the experts. At noon Mr. Euell had completed his testimony, which was almost entirely on cross-examination, and in the afternoon the plaintiffs placed upon the stand Henry L. Tolman, another expert, from Chicago.

Mr. Tolman testified that his business was that of making microscopical examinations of a signature or handwriting. He stated that he had been in this class of work for thirteen years, during which time he had participated in 250 cases, nearly all of which involved a question of the genuineness of a signature or handwriting. Among the most noted cases in which he said he had been engaged as an expert were the Price will case, of Chicago; the Taylor will case, of Chicago; the Davis will case, of Montana; the Presidio mining case, of Texas; the Gordon will case, of New Jersey and many others. His most recent case was that of a signature involving a burglary and an alleged confession of guilt.

Witness also stated that he was frequently employed by the courts and by individuals upon cases requiring the services of his art. Mr. Tolman expressed the belief that his researches and experience entitled him to the dignity of an expert, and he stated that he was capable of discovering the genuineness or spuriousness of a signature. His work as a microscopist, he said, had taken him to Europe, and he had seen and examined many manuscripts and delved deeper into the tricks and arts of forgers and counterfeiters.

Mr. Tolman testified that he had visited Indianapolis three different times to study the McDonald will and each time he had the paper under the microscope for several hours and had applied all the other tests known to the science. He had subjected the will, for certain purposes, to a magnifying power of from five to ten diameters, and on other occasions had magnified it to seventy-five or one hundred diameters.

Witness testified also that he was somewhat acquainted with Senator McDonald's signature, and that he was sure that the signature on the McDonald will was not that of the Senator. He had once seen the Senator in the federal court at Chicago, where he was engaged in the trial of a railroad case. He had seen him write and sign his name to some papers.

The principal part of Mr. Tolman's testimony was in connection with a copy of the McDonald signatures to both the will and the duplicate, magnified to fifteen times the height and length of the originals. The enlarged copies were exhibited to the jury, and Mr. Tolman explained how, by the use of a magnifying glass he had been able to cast on a piece of white paper the shadow of the signature, and how by tracing and filling in the outline he had secured this jumbo representation which he vouched for as a faithful representation of what the microscope disclosed.

With frequent references to the enlarged copy, Mr. Tolman pointed out the marks which he said were against the genuineness of the signatures. In both he found the letters in the name "Joseph" stiff, angular and of irregular size and style, while the writing of the "McDonald" was smooth and more freely and regularly written.

The "Joseph" appeared unnatural and distorted while the "McDonald" appeared more as if it had come from the hand of a trained and practiced writer. Witness stated that almost any one who did much writing would in time acquire a certain grace, freedom and ease of motion even though his writing did not conform to the rules of penmanship. Taking the enlarged copy of the signature to the original the expert pointed out the places that had been patched, patching being described as the addition of lines or parts of lines to such strokes or ill breaks which in ordinary writing does not occur.

Still confining himself to the signatures to the original the expert pointed out the places where the "J" and "M" were patched, and the "D" and "C" were patched. The witness also called attention to variations in the pressure of the pen in writing the names, thus indicating that they were not written very slowly. For example, he said, there were four distinct variations in the thickness of the upward stroke of the "D" and three variations in the downward stroke of the same letter. Witness accounted for this upon the theory that if the letter was written slowly, he he hesitated, the variations were caused by the hand beats. In the signature to the original the witness found by the microscope that the blotter had been applied to the "J" and "M" and "D" and "C" at the end of McDonald, but that the blotter had not touched the balance of the name. This use of the blotter, he thought, was to conceal the patching. Going through the enlarged copy of the signature to the duplicate the witness pointed out the same peculiarities as to shading, patching and the unevenness of the lines.

Witness stated that when he had seen Senator McDonald at Chicago the latter being a man of national reputation, he had taken particular notice of his writing. From the peculiar way in which he wrote, he remembered it distinctly. He then described the Senator's peculiar way of holding his pen, how he had wobbled over on its side, how the pen-holder pointed at right angles to his shoulder and how from this peculiar position of the pen his letters were shaded at the tops and bottoms instead of on the verticle and slanting lines.

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